

MANUEL FLEES

Whereabouts of Ruler Yet Unknown.

REPUBLICIS DECLARED

Senhor Braga Proclaimed Portuguese Leader.

MURDER CAUSED OUTBREAK

Two War Ships in Harbor Open Hostilities, Firing Upon the Royal Palace, Where King and His Family Were Gathered—Shells Shatter Throne Room, and Manuel and Suite Take Flight, First to Brazilian Men-of-war and Later, Probably, to Mafra.

London, Oct. 5.—Dispatches received from a variety of sources in Lisbon make it clear that the revolution has been successful, and a Republican form of government, under the Presidency of Theophile Braga, has been proclaimed.

King Manuel, according to the most circumstantial account, took refuge first, with the tacit consent of the revolutionary leaders, on board the Brazilian war ship Sao Paulo, which was lying in the harbor. He remained there but a short time, and, feeling unsafe, he took a motor boat to Cascaes, about a dozen miles distant, and remained there until the arrival of the British cruiser New Castle this afternoon. He went aboard of her and sailed for a destination previously stated to be Gibraltar, San Sebastian, and England.

MURDER BRINGS REVOLT.
All accounts agree that the revolt began early Tuesday morning. It was a premature outbreak, caused by the murder of Prof. Bombarda by an army officer. The navy was represented by two warships in the harbor, and led by Admiral Reis, these ships opened hostilities. A large section of the troops co-operated with the warships. A considerable force remained loyal to the King and fought desperately against the insurgents for many hours. About 3,000 citizens joined in the revolutionary attack, and the casualties were severe. There is no reliable information on this point, but one dispatch gives the number killed at only 100.

The palace was bombarded by the warships with deadly effect, but only for ten minutes, when the red and green republican flag is said to have been hoisted.

Property Is Protected.
The leaders of the revolution sternly repressed all attacks on property and unnecessary excesses, and the latest dispatches say that good order now prevails. Altogether it appears to have been one of the quietest, cleanest, and most business-like revolutions of modern times.

It is necessary to point out that it is by no means certain that the revolt is a permanent success. The provinces are more loyal than Lisbon, and they have not yet been heard from. The same doubt exists as to the attitude of the regiments in the provinces. It is stated from Madrid that some at least of the provincial garrisons, including that of Oporto, are marching to Lisbon to support the monarchy. The only provincial center where the insurgent movement is reported to be active is Oporto and the accounts of the situation there are contradictory. One declares that fighting occurred there similar to that in the capital, while other says that order was not broken.

Loyalists Troops Quit.
The loyalist troops went over to the insurgents at 3 o'clock this morning. They quit Dom Pedro square, where they were posted, and returned to their barracks, amid the "Bravos" of the populace and cries of "Long live the republic!"

Senhor Leao, the new civil governor, addressed an immense crowd of citizens from a balcony of the town hall. He told them that he trusted the maintenance of order to them, adding "respect all public and private property, and the lives of all persons wherever they may be. The republic is generous and magnanimous."

The people cheered loud and long. Up to noon no property was attacked. The banks were guarded by sailors. The Spanish minister, wearing his uniform, visited the republican leaders at the town hall, and was loudly cheered by the people.

Fight in Darkness.
During the earlier fighting, which went on many hours in total darkness, the revolutionists were some times checked and retired from their position in the Avenida de Liberta, but they made a detour in the direction of Mon Santo, returning upon the center of the city. It was apparently the success of this movement that induced the loyalists to abandon the defense.

The republican flag is now displayed

Popular Excursion, Baltimore & Ohio R. R., October 9.
Leave Union Station 8:15 a. m. \$1.00 to Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg, \$1.75 to Berkeley Springs, and \$2.00 to Cumberland and return, by special train, returning same day. Splendid opportunity for a delightful outing cheap.

Whole Windows Glazed for \$1.25. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.—A provisional republican government has been formed as follows:

Theophile Braga, President.
Senhor Machado, minister of foreign affairs.
Senhor Costa, minister of justice.
Senhor Telles, minister of finance.
Senhor Barreto, minister of war.
Senhor Antonio Gomes, minister of public works.
Senhor Almeida, minister of the interior.
Senhor Amargo Gomes, minister of marine.
Senhor Leao, civil governor of Lisbon.

throughout the city, on all the public grounds, the Bank of Portugal, and many business houses and residences. People are parading the streets with arms singing revolutionary songs.

Palace Guardian a Suicide.
Madrid, Oct. 5.—When the victors occupied the Necessidades Palace, Gen. Gorgas, who had defended it, committed suicide.

SHELLS SHATTER ROOM OCCUPIED BY MANUEL

Paris, Oct. 6.—A dispatch from Hendaye to the journal describes the bombardment of Necessidades palace as terrible.

It was riddled by shells. Some fell in the King's private apartments. The King did not lose his presence of mind. He left with his mother and a few faithful friends and reached the Sao Paulo, where President Fonseca, whom the King had banished the previous night, offered him hospitality.

His majesty, however, did not feel safe aboard the Brazilian vessel, and he embarked in the darkness aboard a small boat and landed at Cascaes, whence a steam launch took him to a British cruiser, which photographed him that it was proceeding northward.

The Journal adds that nothing is known of the fate of Gaby des Ys, the Parisian actress, who was installed in a villa near the palace shortly after King Manuel's visit to Paris.

AUTHORITIES IN FEAR OF SPANISH OUTBREAK

Paris, Oct. 5.—The Sud express train reached Paris minus its Lisbon section. Crowds awaited its arrival, hoping to get some news of the outbreak. The members of the Portuguese legation were among those disappointed. Travelers from Spain state that Bilbao and Barcelona are in a state of effervescence. Republicans and Carlists are following the trend of revolution with undisguised satisfaction. Gen. Weyler, captain general of Catalonia, has stringent taken strict measures to preserve order. He is hurrying troops to the Republic and Carlist strongholds, where an outbreak is feared on October 13, the anniversary of the execution of Ferrar.

The presence of a British war ship in the Tagus greatly comforted King Alfonso, who feared that King Manuel would fall a victim to the revolution.

MANUEL'S PRIVATE LIFE ROUSED PEOPLE'S ANGER

London, Oct. 6.—Following the Times' covert allusion yesterday to King Manuel's private life, the following dispatch from the Mail's Berlin correspondent possibly may be illuminative:

"Great indignation was caused in Lisbon by the indiscreet way the King maintained friendship with a French actress, without taking the least precaution to conceal his infatuation. His conduct in giving her jewels of enormous value when Portugal is almost bankrupt and groaning under many abuses, excited the keenest resentment. His mother and grandmother are also regarded as having contributed to the causes that led to the revolution."

There is some speculation whether Prince Miguel of Braganza, who married Anita Stewart, will try to fish for the Portuguese crown in the turbid waters of the revolutionary floor. He is now believed to be staying in Bavaria.

KNOX AWAITS ACTION OF EUROPEAN POWERS

The question of formally recognizing the new government of Portugal will not be considered by officers of the State Department until the new regime has demonstrated its stability and is competent to enter into international obligations. It is likely that Secretary Knox will delay recognizing the new government until the European countries, which have greater interests in Portugal, have taken action.

The United States has little interest in the internal affairs of Portugal, and it is not believed here that it will be necessary to send naval vessels to Portuguese waters. The belief prevails that the lives and property of Americans in Portugal will not be jeopardized by the revolution.

The cruiser Des Moines and the gunboat Scorpion are available in case of emergency.

Vicente de Alde, the Portuguese Minister, said yesterday that he had no interest in the revolution. He declined to make any comment on the situation.

RULER'S REIGN MARKED BY CONSTANT TURMOIL

King Carlos and his son, the crown prince, Luis Philippe, father and brother, respectively, of Manuel, the present unfortunate sovereign, were shot down while riding through the streets of Lisbon in the royal carriage on February 1, 1908.

A volley fired by a band of men armed with carbines dealt mortal wounds, and both died in a few minutes. Three of the assassins were killed by a volley fired by the troops, who were guarding the royal carriage. The royal family was returning from the Villa Vicosa at the time, and special precautions had been taken to protect the ruler, owing to the turmoil in Lisbon.

Prince Manuel was slightly wounded.

Continued on Page 3, Column 4.

New York's Dramatic Sensation. Matinee to-day, 2:15, Columbia Theater.

Front Doors Glazed \$4.00 Apiece. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.

UNCLE JOE'S REVERIE.



GOETHALS PLEASSED WITH CANAL WORK

Chief Engineer Describes Progress in Undertaking.

WILL BE OPEN JANUARY, 1915

Pushing Concrete Work in Locks, and Will Later Turn Attention to Culvert Cut—No Increased Cost of Living There, as Shown by Carefully Prepared Figures.

New York, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission and chief engineer of the Panama Canal, arrived to-day by the Colon for a brief visit. He has come to take place at Watertown, N. Y., next Tuesday, and he expects to leave New York the next day for the Canal Zone.

Col. Goethals says that if he still has anything to do with it, the canal will surely be opened on January 1, 1915. He feels pretty sure that the actual work of construction will have been completed considerably before that time, but there will be things to do and a lot of machinery to try out, because he does not want anything to break down after the canal has been officially declared open. So even if the canal seems quite ready before that time, he proposes to take no risks, so the date already set for the opening, January 1, 1915, still stands.

Pushing Concrete Work.
"We are pushing the concrete work in the locks along very rapidly," said Col. Goethals at the Hotel Wolcott to-day, "and the excavation is going along now more rapidly than at any time during a wet season. We have some 3,000,000 cubic yards of material scattered over about eight miles of the canal route.

"Culebra cut will be the last thing finished. It is the most gigantic of all the difficulties to overcome in the canal construction, and it is by many times the biggest piece of excavation work yet undertaken. An Englishman by the name of Dr. Vaughan, the representative of an English scientific body, who has recently been on the canal for his third visit, told me that on his two previous visits he had considered the Gatun dam as the really great experimental feature of the canal project, but that after seeing the dam in its present state he was surprised that he had ever regarded it in the nature of an experiment, and had come to the conclusion that the experiment was really the Culebra cut.

"You have heard a great deal of the increased cost of living here," continued Col. Goethals, with a smile. "We have also heard something about it on the isthmus. It led us to make an investigation and we found that the cost of living on the isthmus is exactly the same as it was in 1907. No, to the best of my knowledge, we had no inquiries on the subject from the recent Lodge commission."

Ask for Higher Wages.

"But it is a fact that when the mechanics—what we call our hourly men—heard of the higher cost of living up here, and understood that wages had gone up, they made a demand for an increase in wages of 20 per cent, based on the cost of living. Now during the hard times of 1907 we had not reduced the pay of the employees on the canal, but I thought if the cost of living down here had gone up, the demand was worthy of consideration, so I got Maj. Wilson, who is in charge of the commissary, to make a thorough inquiry into the cost of articles sold on the isthmus and the cost to the men—in fact, to prepare full statistics on everything pertaining thereto—and the result might astonish anybody up here who has to pay more for his food than he did three years ago. The major produced figures that demonstrate absolutely that the cost of living on the isthmus had not gone up in the three years a fraction of 1 per cent. One reason is that we buy in such tremendous quantities, buy from competitive dis-

counters, and paying cash on delivery, get rock-bottom prices. It struck me as a little humorous that, while up here people were talking about the higher cost of living, down there we have not so far been affected by it."

MUST TELL ALL.
Chicago, Oct. 5.—"Tell all you know or else stand unequivocally on your refusal to testify." Such was the substance of the order given Lee O'Neil Brown, John Broderick, and Robert E. Wilson, alleged distributors of Lorimer money and of the Jack-pot fund to-day.

The six United States Senators, composing the subcommittee which is investigating charges that bribery was used in the election of Mr. Lorimer in the United States Senate, were unanimous in their demand on the alleged graft distributors. The pleas for a delay were stated with scant patience. Almost every member of the committee took part in the discussion which was settled by Senator Burrows, who said:

"The committee will give you until 10 o'clock to-morrow. The committee desires to extend every courtesy to you, but you will have to be here to-morrow at 10."

Senator Paynter then added: "If you represent Brown, you would better consult about him at the same time."

Broderick was then excused until to-morrow and a few minutes later Brown was excused until the same time.

ROOSEVELT READY FOR SOUTHERN TRIP

Colonel and Senator Cummins Have Long Conference.

WILL STUMP NEW YORK STATE

Leaves This Afternoon for Bristol, Va., Then to Rome, Atlanta, Memphis, Little Rock, St. Louis, Illinois, and Some Speeches in Indiana for Senator Beveridge—Plans Address.

New York, Oct. 5.—Col. Roosevelt came to town this afternoon and spent most of his time conferring with politicians in the Outlook office. The colonel announced that he had a lot to do before he leaves to-morrow on his Southern trip, but he was able, nevertheless, to discuss things with his fellow progressives. He would not say what they talked about.

There was a great deal of curiosity manifested concerning the call of Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa. The Senator stayed until all the others had gone. He and Col. Roosevelt went over the situation as it stands in the West. It was said that Mr. Cummins had a good deal to tell the colonel about the march of insurgency and possibly tip him off as to what lines he might follow when he starts his speechmaking tour out there next week.

Senator Cummins denied the reports that he was responsible for the sentiments expressed in the Des Moines News last week in regard to Roosevelt. They have always been good friends, he said, and are in sympathy with one another.

"When I see the colonel," remarked the Senator, "we always talk over things that interests us most. I know of no newspaper that is my 'personal organ.' There is nothing in that story."

Will Speak in Iowa.

Early next month Col. Roosevelt is going to speak in behalf of Charles Glick, who is seeking an election to Congress from the Second district. Possibly that had something to do with the Senator's visit. But, at any rate, they talked long. Since it was impossible to crowd all the chatter into one afternoon the colonel had dinner with the Senator at the Union League to-night. Lloyd C. Griscom completed the party.

"The new state chairman, Ezra P. Prentice, came in to consult with Col. Roosevelt about the campaign that is to begin at once. Mr. Prentice is extremely anxious to have the colonel make as many speeches as he can, and he discussed that matter at some length with the colonel. The state chairman said it is his action to have the colonel deliver his addresses in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, and, possibly, Albany.

Representative William S. Ennet also called. He maintained his usual reticence and refused when pressed to discuss the purpose of his visit. Lawrence Abbott, who broke into politics as an alternate from Orange County to the Saratoga convention, had only this to say, as he pointed jocosely to the office of the contributing editor: "State and national headquarters." And one could not help but agree with L. Abbott.

Tomorrow afternoon Col. Roosevelt will leave at 3:30 on the second long trip he has taken since his return from Africa. He will travel on a private car that will be hauled on special trains a good part of the journey. Friday morning he will reach Bristol, Va., where he is scheduled to make a short speech. From there he will go to Knoxville, Tenn., to discuss issues before the Appalachian Exposition.

A brief stop at Rome, Ga., on Saturday will be followed by a celebration of Uncle Remus Day in Atlanta. Sunday will find him on the road except for an hour or two at Memphis. The colonel will spend Monday at Hot Springs, Ark., where he will make another speech. There will be a grand hurrah in his honor at St. Louis, because he is going to remain there a full day and night.

Plans Important Address.
At Peria on Wednesday he is to be the guest of the Knights of Columbus and will deliver an important address. It was at the request of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, that Col. Roosevelt decided to travel through Indiana. Beveridge is running for re-election to the Senate, and the colonel promised to help him. He will stump the State as far as he is able for the Senator.

The main speech will be made at Indianapolis on Thursday. There will be a short stop at Muncie and Richmond. The party is due back in New York on Friday, October 14.

Col. Roosevelt has prepared no speeches in advance for this trip, as he did for his Western jaunt. In a good many respects it will be like the other one, for he'll speak from the rear platform and state his position to the South and the Southwest. Politics will be the topic most everywhere.

To-night the colonel stayed at the home of Douglas Robinson. He will be at the Outlook office to-morrow to meet many friends and constituents. A great many, so he said.

WEATHER FORECAST.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Increasing cloudiness, with showers by to-night and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; moderate southerly winds becoming variable.

RENO DOESN'T COUNT.

Nevada City Divorce Held Invalid in New York.

New York, Oct. 5.—Declaring that a Reno divorce is not binding in this State, Supreme Court Justice Whitney to-day dismissed a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mrs. Marion Briggs Catlin to compel her husband, George I. Catlin, to return to her two children, a girl of nine and a boy of four.

Catlin is a member of the Seventh Regiment and is known as an amateur athlete. He lives at 1105 Amsterdam avenue, while Mrs. Catlin makes her home with her mother at 108 Herkimer street, Brooklyn.

The couple were married in Jersey City in 1900, when Miss Briggs was seventeen. Shortly after the second baby was born, so the testimony goes, Catlin disappeared.

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The couple were married in Jersey City in 1900, when Miss Briggs was seventeen. Shortly after the second baby was born, so the testimony goes, Catlin disappeared.

CAPITAL PLUNGED INTO DARKNESS

Electric Current Cut Off by Short Circuit.

STREET CARS TIED UP

Cessation of Light Makes City Gloomy Spectacle.

Damage to Giant Turbine at Benning Power House Repaired by 9 o'clock and Passengers Reach Homes After Delay of One and One-half Hours—Restaurants and Hotels Forced to Use Candles.

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GIFT TO WAR SHIP.

State of Delaware Presents Silver Service to Its Namesake.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 5.—The battleship Delaware, dreadnought of the American navy, has been signally honored by the State whose name she bears; the State that was the first to ratify the Federal Constitution. The war vessel, at 11 o'clock this morning, with imposing ceremonies, was presented with a \$10,000 silver service by the citizens of this Commonwealth.

The presentation speech was made by Gov. Simon S. Pennell, in the presence of over one thousand prominent citizens from throughout the State. Capt. Charles A. Gove, the commander of the battleship, accepted the gift.

The presentation was made on the deck of the vessel, which is at anchor at Deep Water Point, in the Delaware River, opposite this city.

FIND MINERS ALIVE.

Six Men Entombed Four Days in Mexican Shaft.

Monterey, Mexico, Oct. 5.—Six miners entombed in Mine 2 of the Coahuila Coal Company, Palau, Mexico, as the result of Friday night's explosion in which more than 150 lost their lives, were found alive to-day. Although they had been without food or water since the explosion, it is said that all of them will recover.

The miners had been securely wedged in by a heavy fall of rock caused by the explosion which prevented their death from asphyxiation. Rescue parties are working steadily. Thirty-five bodies have been brought to the surface, and it is believed that by to-morrow night all will have been recovered.

HUGHES OUT TO-DAY.

Luncheon to Mark His Retirement as Governor.

Albany, Oct. 5.—Lieut. Gov. Horace White, of Syracuse, will succeed to the governorship of the State to-morrow afternoon, when Gov. Hughes will resign and leave for Washington to assume his new duties as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. Definite plans for the change were not made until to-day. It is announced that Gov. Hughes will finish his work for the State at midday to-morrow, and that at 1 o'clock he will give a luncheon at the executive mansion in honor of Lieut. Gov. White and members of his military and personal staffs.

After the luncheon the governor and Lieut. Gov. White will return to the capitol, when Gov. Hughes will write out his resignation for filing with the secretary of state, and Lieut. Gov. White will be sworn into office by Secretary of State Koenig.

Gov. Hughes to-night announced the last official act of his administration of four years as governor. This was the appointment of a State board of embalming examiners.

WILL HAVE TICKET.

Independence League Opposed to Indorsing Stimson.

New York, Oct. 6.—By a vote of 212 to 94 the Hearst Independence League State committee, in Cooper Union Hall, voted to nominate a straight ticket. The delegates balked at the leaders' programme to indorse Stimson and name Hearst for lieutenant governor. The vote was counted at 12:30 this morning. Hearst is on the Mauretania, due to-night.

Nominated for Congress.
Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Democrats of the Twentieth Congressional district, comprising Orange, Sullivan, and Rockland counties, met at Middletown to-day and nominated Maj. John Bigelow, Jr., of Highland Falls for Congress. Maj. Bigelow is a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, class of 1877.

Blackstone's Special Spray, \$2.
It is a masterpiece. 14th & H.

Colonial Columns \$2.00 Apiece.
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